# The Washington Times.

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## Mr. Babecck and Tariff Reform.

Representative Babcock is quoted as still firm in the belief that the tariff should be removed from trust controlled as he is personally concerned we alproducts, and as just as firmly insisting ready have ample evidence of his indifthat there is nothing Democratic in his ference to any danger to which his

Nobody is disposed to haggle with Mr. Babcock as to how his measure Republican or Democratic, or receive no partisan designation whatever. It is the essence of the thing that is to be considered. At the same time it is mor ally certain that the Democratic membership of Congress will give him a opportunity is afforded, and that the overwhelmingly against him. It is altogether improbable that he will ever get a hearing outside of the House Committee on Ways and Means. That committee will not report the measure, and even if by some miracle it should find its way to the Calendar the Committee on Rules would not allow it to be con sidered in the House. Hence, it is clear that viewing his proposal in the light of the present attitude of the parties, it is not Republican in character, but is must be confessed that it goes some

Let the Senate ratify the reciprocity

treaties, and then let all duties be removed from products that are controlled by the trusts, and the two will constitute a long, healthy stride in the direction of tariff reform. The worst abuses of the Dingley law will be completely eliminated. To do this may be Republicanism, as Mr. Babcock understands it, but it clearly is not in line with the prevailing current of Republican thought. Nearly all of the more prominent of the party leaders, including Mr. Hanna, have publicly announced their opposition to the meas ure, and their unwillingness to have the tariff question opened. The Republican party as a whole has iterated and re iterated that the Dingley law is the primary cause of our great prosperity-in fact, that it embodies the highest wis dom of tariff philosophy. Senator Hanna has not been content to rest upon this mere general idea, but he goes further and openly declares that the trusts are a natural and proper evolution, and that they are a positive bene fit to the country. From this it follows that the Ohio Senator would oppose with all his might any measure intended to curb the trusts and keep their profits within reasonable bounds. There are some matters of legislation in which he has not been altogether potent with his party; but in this one the great bulk rty has thus far been with him, and there can be no doubt that when he declares the trusts to be good for the country, he simply gives open expression to what the most of his partisan associates think, but are scarcely bold enough to say.

It is a pleasure, though, to observe that Mr. Babcock is standing his ground firmly, and is arguing stoutly in favor of his measure. We can hardly suppose that he is the only Republican whose eyes have been opened to the magnitude of the trust evil and the close connection which exists between the tariff and the great industrial combinations that so completely dominate the business of the country. Therefore his attitude is encouraging to all who desire genuine tariff reform. Mr. Babcock has a fine opportunity before him and it is to be hoped that he will meas ure up to it.

## The Annrchist Problem.

Taking up the line of our previous comments upon the national duty of suppressing anarchism in the country and either driving anarchists out of it or shutting them up in strong quarters it must be evident to every intelligen and decent citizen that, whatever else the country may decide to do, it is imperative that the offence of assaulting the President of the United States and others in high authority, with intent to kill or do them bodlly harm, should b made a crime of greater degree that legally it is at present.

late President McKinley killed not because of anything he had done as an individual, and by no means because he was obnoxious personally to the anarchists, but simply and solely because, more than any other living American, he represented the dignity and majesty of the Republic, its Constitution, laws, social organization, and civilization. Under our old concepts it was not dreamed that any man or or ganization of men ever would attempt to strike at our country and its institutions through the assassination of the national Executive, or other high Government official. Hence, as the law stands, the murder of President Mc-Kinley was merely a crime against the person, cognizable by the criminal code of the State of New York, while, as a terrible matter of fact, it was a crime against the nation in its corporate capacity, because it was directed against the body politic and only incidentally against the body of the great and good

It is unnecessary at this time to take up the question whether or not an attempt upon the life of the President and perhaps of the Vice President or a Cabinet Minister, should be made treason and punished as such. That is detail which can be safely left to the legislative branch of the Government. Any new or enlarged definition of the crime of treason would involve a contitutional amendment. As far as con perns the present, the country is bound section 3, paragraph 1, of Article

III of the Constitution, which reads:
"Treason against the United States shall con-

The anarchists, as a moral proposi tion, do levy war against the United States when they plot to kill, and kill its President; but no such possibility occurred to the framers of the Constitution. What they contemplated was not the secret war against the State, socie ty, and all authority that anarchism ceaselessly wages, but open war conducted in a military manner. Perhaps it might be well to make treason also of the other kind. Be that as it may, whether we must achieve the end by Federal legislation, by constitutional amendment, or by both, it is plain that the murder of a President, if not of other highly placed national officers as well, should be made a crime not local but against the nation itself. And we should not stop here. An attempt to assassingte the Chief of State also should be made a national offence and punished capitally, and, on the same reasoning, plotting to kill or do bodily harm to the President should be pun ly average (Sunday, 20,810, excepted).. 43,987 ishable with death.

There is little doubt that the first essage of President Roosevelt to Congress will present this question with his customary directness and vigor. As far friends may think him exposed; but he has a duty to perform in recommending measures for the extermination of the shall be classified in a partisan way. It vipers whose fangs were fastened famatters very little whether it be called tally in the heart of his lamented predecessor and we are satisfied that he is not the man to shirk it.

That the credit of the American Govpractically unanimous support, if an reason, is undoubtedly true, and it should be a source of gratification to financial strength of the Government is owing to the enormous wealth and productive capacity of the country. No Government is or can be any stronger financially or otherwise than the country which it represents. The United States Treasury can borrow vast sums of money, because the whole world knows how rich and resourceful is the domain of the Republic.

The mere interest rates, though, which are paid in United States bonds Democratic as far as it goes. And it are not to be taken solely as an index to the credit of the Government. Men do not put money into two per cent United States bonds in preference to British consols bearing a higher interest rate because they have more confidence in the American Government than they have in the British. There is not a particle of doubt as to the stability or solvency of either. The simple fact is that an American two per cent bend is a better investment than a British consol yielding two and threefourths per cent.

The ease with which the two per cent bonds were floated was owing to the the policy of his predecessor. a basis for national bank circulation A bank taking a hundred thousand dollars' worth of such bonds could at once redeposit them with the Treasury and receive exactly the same amount in bank notes, the most of which could be caned out again at much higher rates. In effect, the bonds cost the banks nothing and simply add two per cent to its profits, without risk. There are comparatively few people in the United States who would care to invest in two per cent bonds if there were not something in the transaction over and above the mere interest returns. Such investments, when made, would generally be temporary, the investor knowing that he could turn the bond into money again wherever he saw a chance to do

The proceedings at the Court of En quiry yesterday were enlivened by a slight but unsanguinary tilt between Captain Harber, formerly executive officer of the Texas, who was on the witness stand, and the Hon, Isidor Rayner. Attorney General of Maryland, one of Rear Admiral Schley's counsel. Apparently, Captain Harber did not approach the tribunal on this occasion in the most cool and benign mood. The trouble appeared to consist of

Captain Harber's memory, and Mr. Rayner's finger. The former did not say: "Do you bite your thumb at me, sir?" but the principle was the same. The distinguished counsel for the applicant pointed out to the witness certain discrepancies in his testimony of the day before concerning the blockade patrol of the Flying Squadron in front of Santiago Harbor, and then proceeded to take up the question of the Brooklyn's loop during the battle. In this connection Captain Harber had testified on the previous day that the engines of the Texas had been reversed to avoid collision with the flagship, Mr. Rayner enquired whether or not that fact should appear upon the log. The witness replied that it should. Being handed the log, he was unable to find any such entry, but stated that other items which ought to be inscribed on it were missing. In calling Captain Harber's attention to the testimony of Rear Admiral Higginson, which appeared to contradict his own on certain points. Mr. Rayner imprudently pointed the customary cross-examining finger at the witness in blue. Now, the latter ought to have known that legal regula tions and ethics no more permit a lawyer to cross-examine without that finger than naval regulations and ethics allow an officer to let the sun get over the foretop without performing the ceremony known as "splicing the

in turning livid and then white, as the news report has it. The country will be grateful to him for putting a little of the ginger of naval into the proceedings. Since the public became convinced that Admiral Dewey and his colleagues would see exact justice done, interest in the inquest had begun to flag a little. Fine, touchy witnesses like Harber will serve to tide us over until Sampson, the star performer, can be called to do his turn

mainbrace." But Harber probably was

not aware of it, and so was excusable

# The French Army.

Referring to the maneuvres of the French army for the edification and entertainment of the Russian Czar, the "New York World" adverts to it as a remarkable circumstance that the forma tion and movements of the army were of a character which, according to M. de Bloch's recently expressed opinion has been rendered obsolete by the lesson of the Boer war. Under all the cir cumstances the criticism seems just a little strained. It may well be doubted whether M. de Bloch's dictum will be universally accepted in all its length and breadth. Changes in the art of war of that city.

are constantly taking place. The vention of smokeless powder, and the onger range of firearms, are changes which make strongly in favor of thos on the defensive, and they have led to ome important modifications in the order of battle formation, These facts have been recognized for some time past irrespective of the happenings in South Africa. It must be remembered that the struggle of the Boers is altogether a unique one. The burghers have introduced very little that is new into the science of fighting. In the cain they have simply applied principles already known to the peculiar cir umstances in which they found them selves placed. Their ability to continu the war so long in the face of overwhelming odds has been owing less to their tactics in battle than to the avoidance of battle, except when they could fight with advantages on their side This the nature of the country has enabled them to do. It would be utterly impossible for an armed conflict be tween two great European nations t ssume the character of the struggle in South Africa. Not one of the great Powers has yet undertaken to reorganize its army as a result of the Boer war, and no sign has been given of any purpose to do so. Obviously, the tactics which it is claimed have revolutionized the art of war can only be pursued where the conditions are somewhat similar to those which prevail in the

How the French army now compares in effectiveness with those of the other great Powers, no one can undertake to say with certainty. But there can be no question that it is organized with reference to the kind of fighting that it will probably have to do in the event of war. The formation, the movements, ernment stands high, and with good the individual drill, and the equipment, are all, doubtless, quite similar to those of other great European armies. There Republicans of both Houses will be every citizen of the Republic. The are points of difference, of course, but they are not revolutionary in character. If French army methods are obsolete, so are the German and the Austrian and the Russian. Upon that score France is at no disadvantage, and is not to be condemned because of anything that has taken place in South Africa. Wars between the great Powers of Europe can never be fought by guerrilla methods. The conditions do not admit

Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

By tomorrow it is expected that all of the steel plants affected by the late strike, the tin plate mills excepted, will be in full operation. The tin plate workers are still resisting, probably will remain out for a time, and secede from the Amalgamated Association. Consequently it is anticipated that several weeks may clapse before new men can be found to completely operate the tin plate works.

To some Southern Congressmen who alled on him yesterday President Roose velt is said to have declared that he in-tended to be President of the United

was committed by a London newspaper.
Only a little while before there was a
great deal of talk in parliamentary circles
as to the differences of opinion between
Mr. Asquith and Sir Henry CampbellBannerman, but the harmony of the party
was in the end unbroken. He was fortynine years old on September 12.

A monument is being erected to the memory of Dr. William Beaumont, whose medical discoveries of a half century ago are well-known in the profession. The site chosen is the old Government fort at Mackinac Island. Alfred Russell, of Detroit, enjoys the

nounced in the United States district court there the death of a murdered President. When Lincoln died it was Mr. Russell, then a young lawyer, who moved adjourn-ment. He performed a similar duty when Garfield passed away and again when the Buffalo tragedy culminated in the death of William McKinley.

Alexander Ramsay, who became the first Governor of Minnesota Territory June 1, 1849, celebrated his birthday a few days His friends say "he holds the blue ago. His friends say "he holds the blue ribbon as the first Governor how surviving." The veteran said to an acquaintance who congratulated him: "I'm probably eighty-seven years old, as you say, for almanacs don't lie, except about the weather and the patent medicines. But I hardly feel the eighty, though I'm free to confess to the seven."

The last will of the Florentine painter Stefano Ussi, who died on July 12, directs that after the death of his widow all his property, to the value of several hundred thousand francs, is to be used for the es-tablishment of a three years' stipend for a talented young artist, to be chosen by competition. The winner will also be al-lowed the use of Ussi's villa and all his painter's materials.

It may be said that the motto "All work nd no play makes Jack a dull boy" can not be applied literally to Rear Admiral George W. Melville, who has been Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering about fourteen years. Except for his trip to the Pacific Coast with President McKinley recently and one week at the Chicago Exposition, he has not had more than a forty-eight heurs' leave at any one time in the fourteen years. The late United States Senator and At-

rney General Augustus H. Garland Gen. Thomas C. Hindman, Gen. Patrick Cleburne, and Egbert H. English, late Chief Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court, are named by prominent Arkan-sans as fit men from whom the State may select its two representatives in the pro-posed hall of fame at the Louisana Pur-chase Exposition in St. Louis.

Mayor Horace L. Worcester, of Roches H., is personally investigating harges that the liquor ordinances are be ing violated. One evening last v went to a house where it was said liquor was being sold. On being denied admis-sion he kicked in the door and whipped a couple of fellows who attacked him. Sub-sequently he had the police clean out the

Only six are now alive of the company playing in Ford's Theatre the night Lin oin was shot. Three of the survivors re still on the stage-Mrs. Kathryne M. vans, M. A. Kennedy, and W. J. Fergu-

The Queen of Portugal is perhaps th most athletic woman ruler in the world. She is particularly fond of swimming and at Cascals swims farther out from the shore than any of the other bathers.

Queen Carola of Saxony is said to be a delightful hostess and to infuse a great cal of womanliness and charming cour-esy into her duties as Queen when en-ertaining at Dreaden. Ernest A. Hamili has been elected to the

treasurership of the Chicago Art Insti-tute, a place held for many years by Sec-retary Gage. Dr. Edward Ernest Scheib of the Vir ginia Polytechnic Institute has accepted the professorship of philosophy and ped-

agogy in Tuiane University, New Orleans. He was graduated from Georgetown Uni-versity, and subsequently studied in the universities of Heidelberg, Leipsic, and Prof. E. W. Bemis, who was invited to Cleveland last spring to assist in Mayor Johnson's taxation fight against the rail-way con-panies, has been appointed super-intendent of the water works department

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

Those lucky persons who are the poss ors of finds and woods wherein, at this cases of the year, that delicacy of the able, the mushroom, makes its sudden spearance on every mild morning, will interested in the manner in which a he Meudon woods from the greed of the liferer. Every few weeks he causes a w paragraph to appear in one of the est popular Parisian papers to the effect hat yet another poisoning case has been raced to the enting of mushrooms from traced to the enting of mushrooms from
he Meuden woods. The paragraph is differently worded each time, but es a rule
it is "a whole family" or "a large number of persons" who have made themselves desperately ill by eating of the
said mushrooms. Occasionally there is a
lugubrious ending, in which it is doubted
whether madame, or mademoiselle, or the
little boy who partook of the meal will
recover. The result is that the learned
owner of the woods has now never to
complain of being bereft of the fungihat he loves.

The veterinary surgeons of Paris and he Department of the Seine have just isued a report on the subject of hydropho-ia. The statistics are calculated to alarm Frenchmen, as during the past summer the disease was prevalent in the city proper and in fifty-nine suburban com-

In Paris itself the dogs and cats dilied as mad numbered 5%, and in the suburbs 102, a grand total of 807 cases, ser. It may safely be said that no other Madness has not only not diminished, but has increased to an alarming degree. It is true that 12,883 dogs have been captured on the public roads, but although this number seems considerable, it does this number seems considerable, it does not form a large proportion of the total number of dogs in the city. The wandering population of dogs in Paris is so large that the report fixes 30,000 as the number that ought to have been caught during the year. Until a muzzling order is put in force, or until it is enacted that dogs must be kept in proper control, it is not easy to see how matters can be bettered. Here are a few figures concerning the accidents of last year, 80f mad dogs or cats bit 1,55 animals of the same species. Both biters and bit were in every case destroyed according to law. Among other animals eight horses, one cow, and two goats were also bitten; these were all put under surveillance. Besides these, one horse, one cow, and a donkey were slaughtered after showing symptoms of madness.

Humanity suffered even worse. There is a lost accidents to people that migh were 1,684 accidents to people that might easily have been avoided by the adoption of the measures indicated above. Nine people in all died from hydrophobia, three women and six men, all belonging to the Department of the Seine.

Great Britain is about to try an experiment with her army in India. High-caste natives are to be permitted to attain rank in the military forces and will hereafter be entrusted with commands. Since the Sepoy rebellion it has been the policy of the Government to discourage any tempt on the part of the aristocratic resients of India to attain com This policy was due to the well-founded suspicion that the high-caste natives were not to be trusted. But of late years this class has so often demonstrated its loy-alty that a change has been decided upon. relations to have declared that he intended to be President of the United States and not of any section. His purpose does him credit; not the less because, like other of his acts, it is carrying out the policy of his predecessor.

PERSONAL.

In the closing days of the last session of the British Parliament the Right Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith played a very important part and came prominently to the front in opposition to Mr. Balfour in upholding the dignity of Parliament in connection with the breach of privilege which was committed by a London newspaper. Only a little while before there was a great deal of talk in parliamentary circles as to the differences of opinion between Mr. Assuith and Sir Henry Campbell. The plan contemplates the bestowal of

start with—of scions of noble families, who, with rare exceptions, will be drawn from the four chief colleges at Almere, Lahore, Rajkot, and Indore, and who will constitute what will be known as the Imperial Cadet Corps, under the command of a specially selected commandant and adjutant. The cadets will pass through a two years' course of training in the cold weather and will, from time to time, be in personal attendance upon the viceroy on ceremonial and other occasions. Such of them as exhibit special capacity will then pass through a course of military training in a garrison class and ultimately will be appointed to staff

produced a wholesome effect. Under its operation the number of divorces has fallen from 33 per 109 couples to 22.35. In other words, whereas formerly out of every three marriages one resulted in divorce, the ratio has nearly changed to out of five. That is certainly a deone out of five. That is certainly a decided improvement. Some years ago, when the merits of the extra-territorial system used to be so loudly extolled, a well-known 'old resident' of Yokohama complained that when foreigners passed under Japanese law they would be able to divorce their wives at will. The process is not now quite so easy as it was in the time of that gentleman, nor does it seem that there is any disposition among the foreign residents to avail themselves of such relief as the law does offer. So far only three American residents have availed themselves of the divorce facilities of Japan; one halled from Chicago, one from New York, and the other from San Francisco. one from New San Francisco.

The recent exhaustive enquiry by a commission appointed on the question of the total abolition of black labor on the sugar plantations in North Queensland has resulted in the opinion that the total bolition of that labor means the extinction of the industry. The result of the interesting after the Government's recent pronouncement against any further im-portation of Kanaka labor with the gradual extinction of the existing black

Leopold II of Belgium is known through out Europe as the "commercial mon arch," from the fact that he is more o a man of business than any merchant in Brussels. As a speculator in land and houses the King of the Belgians has proved himself an expert second to none It is in this direction that his leanings tend. Indeed, the throne apart, Leopold Il may be legitimately styled a property exploiter. He has bought up land here, there, and everywhere and seen to its de King Leopold's biggest venture was of

King Leopoid's lifggest venture was, of course, the Congo Independent State, which he practically founded. The Congo, the sovereign rights of which his Majesty has bequeathed to Belgium, is the King's chief hobby. He does not make much out of it, but he lands over about \$200,000 a year out of his own pocket to his black empire. He knows that it will be a good thing one day. When Leopoid II first coveted the Congo slavery and cannibalism were carried on on a wholesale scale, but today there is no cannibalism and very little slavery.

but today there is no cannibalism and very little slavery.

The King governs the Congo from his palace at Brussels, three of the principal officers of state assisting him. And well he does it, seeing that in the Congo he has 20,00,000 ebony subjects and 500,000 square miles of territory.

The King enjoys a salary of \$600,000 a year, which, with his huge private fortune, is, one may suppose, quite sufficient for his purpose. Among his many duties are those of convoking, proroguing, and dissolving Parliament, and in this connection it may be observed that from a pecuniary point of view the legislator in Helgium is far better off than in England, for he gets 1800 a year for his services and a free pass over the Government railways between his home and the houses of Parliament.

The country over which Leopold II rules is in one way the most peculiar in Europe. The population is a little over 6,000.000 of this number slightly over 2,000,000 persons speak Fiemish only, 2,000,000 speak French only, vinile 700,000 are conversant with no other language but German. The King himself is a clever linguist, for he has traveled far and wide, but, it may be asked, how do his subjects fare in this land of Babel?

## A STUDY OF MR. ROOSEVELT. Opinion of Capt. Arthur Lee, For

merly British Attache Here. NEW YORK, Sept. 21.-Capt. Arthu See, ex-military attache to the British n Tuesday next for England, declare that the American people have much to expect from the new President, whom he has known intimately for several years. Speaking of recent events in this country.

aptain Lee last evening said:

"As a student of the American people I count myself particularly fortunate in having been in this country during the past week. I have seen them in the days of their exultation, in the days of their resperity and pride, and new I have een them in their hour of humiliation and grief. The absolutely universal feeling of affection for the stricken President and of genuine surrow over his death as ex-pressed by the highest and the lowest resents to the foreigner a new phase o ne national character.

"Of course, the death of the Queen and that of McKinley are not analogous. If, for instance, Lincoln had been elected in 1865 for life by a unanimous vote, and had een killed last week, grief similar to that of the English people after the Queen's death might have been expected. But for every man, woman, and child it the street to personally sorrow over the death of a man who was but recently chosen President against the opposition of a considerable proportion of the people as has been the case here, is, to my mind, remarkable. It is a striking tribute to the virtues of McKinley as a man and to the homogeneity of the American peo-

"I had met the President and admire im. His death is a great national loss. But I think the American people are par-ticularly fortunate in having such a man

as Roosevelt to take up the burden of office where he left off. "I became acquainted with the new President in Cuba, and practically and slept with him throughout a large part of the campaign. We became inti-mate friends, and, for my part, I think that the people of this country have noth-ing to fear, but great things to expect from his Administration. I have studied the man at close range, and it is almost nnoying to me to hear the expression made that he is of the hot-headed type know him to be conservative in all his ctions, and his statements that he will carry out the policy of his predecess

actions, and his statements that he will carry out the policy of his predecessor will be believed in England, notwithstanding the fact that much has been sent there as information which is calculated to create uneasiness respecting his future actions as President."

"Have you ever heard it rumored that heretofore he has been inclined to sympathize with the Boers in the South African struggle?" was asked.

"I have talked with him on the subject," said Captain Lee, "and I think I know his views, but of course I could not abuse his confider so by repeating anything he might have said. I will state positively, however, that he never made any secret of his appreciation of the helpful attitude of England toward the United States during the struggle in Cuba, and that he has not forgotten it. England has nothing to fear from his Administration, and I think the leaders of my Government are convinced of that fact.

"One of the greatest obstacles to be contended with in the fostering of political and industrial unity between England and America today is the lack of information, or rather the flood of misinformation, regarding the elfe and aims and progress of the two peoples and their national attitude toward each other. The great duty of exchanging real information, which clearly belongs to the press of the two countries, has been shirked in a manner that is as distressing as it is enignatical. It would seem that with the development of the cable and the telegraphic service the two great English speaking countries should have the most minute knowledge of each other, but in the light of their facilities for getting this knowledge, they are as yet congarative strangers. The press of the two countries is largely responsible for this. The London service of the American papers, with one or two notable exceptions, has been notoriously deficient in supplying news of any permanent value.

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There is, moreover, considerable dismay among army reformers over the appointment of General Buller to command the First Army Corps, in the face of the Ministry would dare to give General Buller to command the Nicaraga. Canala Treaty.

Thave every hope that the United States Senate will accept the new treaty laid before it next December, "said he," and I hope that the treaty will come before the english Parliament in February, it know that every desire on the part of my Government is for the building of the canal. The trouble thus far over there has not been the matter of the American case, but the manner in which it was dealt with

of military training in a garrison chase and ultimately will be appointed to staff positions or other extra-regimental military employment. The scheme is said to have the enthusiastic support of Edward VII.

The new Japanese law of divorce has produced a wholesome effect. Under its operation the number of divorces has

## POLITICAL COMMENT.

Many exchanges continue to speak of the Schley Court of Enquiry as a trial. This is grossly inaccurate. An investiand this investigation was ordered, as the applicant's request to determine truth or faisity of certain accusatio made against him. To talk of the quiry as being a trial is quite as bad to speak of it as the Sam, son-Schl Court of Enquiry.—Baltimore Heraid. In no part of the United States is th

sorrow deeper or more sincere than in the South, whose people had learned to know and love the gracious and high-minded President.—Chicago Tribune. The faction of the G. A. R. which sough win power by attacking the adm tration of the Pension Bureau found its

The American people are doing well in heir sorry task of showing the world a nation that is magnificent even in dis-tress.—Boston Herald. If Divver and Foley had each dealt the other so deadly a political upper cut that neither would ever be heard of again in municipal affairs, that knockout blow would have been more useful than any on record in the history of prizefights.— New York Tribune.

The cost of the Schley Court of Enquir is estimated at \$200,000, but justice is worth more than that much money. Indeed, it may cost more than that to get it,—Cin-cinnati Enquirer.

When Europeans learn that two former justices of the Supreme Court of New York State have been assigned to the defence of the President's assassin, their idea that this country is exclusively composed of wild West will perhaps be modified somewhat.—Chicago Journal.

Western members of Congress should get it well understood at the very begin ning of the coming session that the appropriation for irrigation storage reservoirs is to be a good, round sum and that it is not to be cut down.—Omaha World Herald. The relieving of Rear Admiral Howison

from service on the Navai Board of Enquiry goes far to reassure the people of the country, and strengthen the belief that Admiral Schley will have a fair trial.—Mobile Register. As the steel strikers were not consulted when the strike was ordered, so they were not consulted when it was abandoned, no

even informed of the terms of settlement. Yet these men fancy that in following their leaders they are resisting tyranny and oppression.—Philadelphia Ledger. Free speech is not the same thing as ool speech or foul speech. The latter two

kinds are not guaranteed by the Consti-tution.—New York World. Without need of subsidy, America apital and enterprise are absorbing more nd more European steamship companie This is a species of commercial expansion that requires no governmental aid, an not a dollar of money from America taxpayers.—Philadelphia Record.

It may be concluded that the greatenumber of the representative Gran Army men are still independent of the shark pension lawyers and agents. The good old patriotism of forty-one years ago has not been altogether cheapeard. Buffalo Courier.

## LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

General Expression of Confidence in President Roosevett.

LONDON, Sept. 21.-English opinion ha ettled itself down to the gulet assuran that President Roosevelt will preserve the main lines of the late President Mc Kinley's Anglo-American policy. His re-tention of Secretary Hay has done more to bring about that assurance than any of his reported piedges of his continuity in the McKinley policy, for Mr. Hay sym bolizes Anglo-Americanism as Englis Mr. Rooseveit running the Administra

tion without Mr. Hay's support would have inspired less confidence, for he strikes Englishmen as possessing much of that quality of "you-be-damnedness" which Lord Sherbrooke once declared to be the best attribute of the present Duk of Devonshire, and "you-be-damaedness is apt to make friendly co-operation dif-ficult in the circumstances constantly arising between England and America. If Mr. Roosevelt should claim the fullest ex-ercise of the Monroe Doctrine, England would not attempt to stand in his way for no English public man regards as ser ously intended Mr. Olney's interpretation of that doctrine as impeaching British re-tention of existing possessions in Canada, the West Indies, and Guiana. If, indeed, Mr. Roosevelt desired England's formal assent to the principle that no European Power should increase its foothold in America, neither a Tory ner a Liberal Premier would probably refuse it.

Again, as regards the Clayton-Bulwer

treaty, there is no sign of a British wish

to resist its revision on lines consistent with Mr. Roosevelt's desire that Americans should construct and control the isthmian canal, and no one supposes that Mr. Roosevelt would desire to follow the lead of those who would calmly repudiate the treaty as though it were non-existent.
One further Anglo-American topic is little mentioned in the papers, but has been much discussed here since Mr. Roosevelt's assumption of the Presidency. Will Mr. Roosevelt's Dutch origin induce him to dopt a less friendly attitude toward England in the matter of the South African war? Mr. Kruger and his asso ciates clearly cherish hopes of this kind, and they know what an entirely different aspect Washington support might put on the attitude of certain European Powers toward their cause. Whatever early fears existed here of any such change in the American attitude mostly passed away in the face of Mr. Roosevelt's anunced adherence to McKinlevism. England, in a word, means to remain friends with America, and believes that America neans to remain friendly with her. The first week of General Kitchener's

new and severer regime closes in gloom and exasperation for the British army, for the week which was, in the minds of the sanguine, to have driven the fighting Boer commandos to surrender, fearful of banishment and confiscation, has, instead, seen the defeat of Major Gough, the capture of guns and three companies mounted infantry on the frontiers of Natal, a couple of checks in the heart of Cape Colony, and the capture of two more

ally ordering Sir George White and the beleaguered garrison of Ladysmith to destroy the cipher, destroy the stores, and make for the 12,000 armed men, the flower of the British army, the best terms possible with the Boers outside.

General Buller owes his new appointment to his popularity with the army and his place in the best society, but it is a flagrant denial of the only possible principle for a reformed army, namely, that merit thail be the sole passport to highest promotion. These things taken together are not encouraging for Englishmen who are tired of administrative mudding.

The most interesting literary and dramatic production of the near future is Beerbohm Tree's production in January of Stephen Phillips' "Odysses" play. Mr. Phillips is now at Manchester with Mr. Tree, elaborating effects in stage scenery. The drama, like Homer's poem, opens with a council of the gods on Olympus, Later, the adventures and exploits of Ulysses are described in narrative form, the travels being Illustrated by a series of dissolving scenes descriptive of the hero's descent into hades and his eventual return by way of the enchanted realm of Calypso to the Isle of Ithaca. The device of a moving stage will be employed.

## A BRITISH TRIBUTE.

President McKinley has been more con-picuously identified with trade politics. and more immediately responsible for memorable economic developments than any prominent figure of his time. This is precisely the reason which must ensure Mr. McKinley's career a place in history to which it would otherwise have had no claim. As it is, there can be no doubt that in connection with the progress of the United States during the 125 years of its existence the three names of most distinctive significance have been those of Washington, Lincoln and William Mc-Kinley. In personal greatness, indeed, the last-named cannot compare with the two most famous and powerful of his predecessors, who were the saviors of the Republic in its life and death crisis. But he compares with them somewhat as Pea may compare with Chatham and Pitt. The expansion of the United States into a more related power, acquiring over-sea

he compares with them somewhat as Peel may compare with Chatham and Putt.

The expansion of the United States into an imperialist power, acquiring pyer-sea possessions and raising issues of foreign trace and foreign policy lato matters of vitr concern, has assuredly formed a proc 'è equaled in significance by the Dec ation of Independence and the civil war ione. For good or ill, America is no 1 ager the isolated and self-contained Power, happy in its complete separation from the international problems and perils of the Old World, that the fathers of the Republic intended and all the occupants of the White House before Mr. McKinley desired. The United States has burst its continental limits. In the sphere of world policy it is henceforth a Power to be reckoned with. Under ten years of President McKinley's influence, first as framer of the protectionist tariff associated with his name and next as head of the State, elected twice in succession, the Republic became the colonial heir of Spain and the greatest producing and everyting against avairing against avairing against avairing again. cession, the Republic became the colonia heir of Spain and the greatest producing and exporting nation in the world.—Lon-don Telegraph.

## THE LOYAL SOUTH.

peen the manifestation of a more heartfelt grief in this time of national mourning than in the Southern States. No discordant note has been heard there to mar the perfect expression of the general loss. The personality of William Mc-Kinley made a deep impression upon the Kinley made a deep impression upon the Southern people, and they mourn the man as much as the President. One result of his untimely end will be to bring the two sections more closely in accord than ever, to broaden and deepen the consciousness of the oneness of the Republic, the perfected union of the America people. And the loyalty of the South to the living head of the nation is not less that the people of the country of

## WAIVING JURY TRIALS.

Substitute for a Virginia Bill of Rights Section.

RICHMOND, Va. Sept. 21.-The ractins of the contested election case of Treat vs. Greg-ory was brought to the attention of the Constitutional Convention today in the shape of a third report by John Garland Pollard, the eleventh member of the com-mittee, who signed neither the majority nor minority report presented yesterday. Mr. Pollard's report makes the vote a tic, whereas the majority report gave Mr. Treat a majority of two, while the minor-ity gave Mr. Gregory one Mr. Pollard ity gave Mr. Gregory one. Mr. Pollard recommends that a new election be or-dered. The report was ordered printed. There was another deluge of petitions from all sections of the State praying the doption of the Barbour resolution to regslate the liquor traffic.

The convention was called to order at goon by President Goode, Prayer was offered by the Rev. T. S. Dunaway, of Richmond. Sixty-eight members were reorded as being present. The attendance of visitors was small, the discussions having taken a legal turn and to the average spectator the proceedings are uninterest-

President Goode laid before the body n invitation from the superintendent of the penitentiary, George M. Helms, to visit the State farm at such time as it night suit the convenience of the mem-

Mr. Willis, of Warwick, presented a resolution empowering councils of cities and boards of supervisors of counties to xempt for ten years new manufacturing nterprises from local taxation, provided hat the exemption shall not exceed four times the amount actually paid for wages during the preceding year. Delegate Dunaway, of Lancaster, pre-

sented a substitute for section 8, of the Bill of Rights as reported by the committee and adopted in Committee of the Whole. The section affects trial by jury nd was discussed for more than a week. Mr. Dunaway's substitute is as follows:
'8. That in all capital or criminal prose cutions, a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence in his or, and to a speedy trial by an impartial

witnesses, to call for evidence in his favor, and to a speedy trial by an imparitial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty; nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; that no man be deprived of his liberty except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers; nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy for the same oftence; except that an appeal may be allowed to the Commonwealth in all cases for the violation of a law relating to the State revenue.

"In any criminal case, upon a plea of guilty, tendered in person by the accused, and with the consent of the attorney for the Commonwealth entered of record, the court shall, and in a presecution for a misdemeanor, upon a plea of not guilty, with the consent of the accused and the attorney for the Commonwealth entered of record, the court, in its discretion may hear and determine the case without the intervention of a jury.

"The General Assembly may by law provide for the trial of misdemeanors, by a justice of the peace, without a jury; but in all such cases the right of the accused to an appeal and trial by jury in the appellate court shall be preserved. And the General Assembly may also provide by law for juries consisting of less than twelve, but not less than five men, for the trial of misdemeanors, and may classify such cases and prescribe the number of jurors for each class of cases."

### A NEW TURBINE DESTROYER. The British Admiralty to Replace the Wrecked Cobra.

LONDON, Sept. ZL-The "Westminster Gazette" states on authority that, de-spite the recent disasters to the torpedo oat destroyers Viper and Cobra, the Admiralty will place another commission with the Elswick Works to bulld a new torpedo boat destroyer of the Parsons urbine type on similar lines as the Cobra and that she will be launched next

spring.

Naval constructors maintain that the turbine engine torpedo boats are as safe as others, but should not put to sea in the worst weather, because, as they are light, they are liable to be blown from their course. Moreover, they have not a reversible motion and can only stop by shutting off steam.

The fate of the Cobra has revived recollections of the III luck of many vessels in the British navy belonging to the 'reptile' group, which would seem to justify the superstitions of the Jack Tars. Four Vipers have been wrecked in home waters, the most recent being this year. Four Serpents, three Lizards, two Snakes, two Dragons, and one Adder, one Alligator, and Crecodile, and Rattlesnake, and one Basilisk have all come to grief.

## A WISE DECISION.

In ruling out opinions of witnesses as to he propriety of action on the part of Admiral Schley during the events of the Santiago naval campaign the Court of Enquiry has again acted wisely and coness of the tribunal that is to pass upon the matters referred thereto by the Mary-land admiral. The members of the Court land admiral. The members of the Court of Enquiry are as capable of forming their own opinions from the facts that are presented to the Court as any of the witnesses. They are skilled in the affairs which are under question and will be able to determine the points at issue far more convincingly if they are freed from the complication of a mass of views held by others.

Not only will the decision to exclude "upinion-evidence" tend to the securement of a verdict in which the public will have confidence, but the exclusion of opinions will in itself be a great relief to the public, which has airendy had an uncomfortable deluge of them.—Baltimore Herald.

## THE CAPITOL CRUSH.

There would be a general protest igainst abolishing the custom of lying in state, as there is against abolishing the incient custom of forcing the President to shake hands with his constituents-the entire American people—on reception days, and ordinarily there is no reason to fear and ordinarily there is no reason to fear for the conduct of a crowd when it gathers to see the shrunken form that was once its representative, its hero, its leader, or its friend. The unfortunate crush at the McKinley funeral was due more to rain than to rudeness. But it was a thing to forbid in future. When the last rites prescribed by love and honor are held above relies of those who now hold high paces among us, and have deserved their fame, there must be no discord in the solemn harmonies. Respect of self is a due of the people no less than respect of those who are best among them.—Brooklyn Eagle. Brooklyn Eagle

## THE KINDLY CANADIANS.

Montreal's welcome to its royal visitors was shorn of all festive features. "Here and there," says a despatch from that city, "one sees lonely, deserted triumphal irches that will never greet the personages they were erected to honor," Our neighbors must have imposed upon themneighbors must have imposed upon them-selves considerable self-sacrifics by the suppression of their intended demonstra-tions of loyalty; but the willingness with which they accept their disappointment is fully appreciated here. May their sym-pathy inspire those among us who have misjudged them with kindlier and more neighborly feelings for the Canadians; and may the rivalry of our two peoples in the work of subduing a continent hence-forward proceed in a generous and frater-nal spirit.—Philadelphia Record.

The faiking admiral has stepped out of he naval Court of Enquiry, and the veracious newspaper reporter who quoted him is triumphant. Admiral Howison did say what Mr. Frost, of the "Boston Herald." what Mr. Frost, of the "Boston Heraid, said he did in a famous interview published in that journal. Admiral Howison's denial before his compeers constituting the Court of Enquiry was so weak as to warrant them in excusing him from the Court upon the challenge of Admiral Schley. From the very outset it is evident that Schley is in this to fight, and of his quality as a fighter the world has already abundant proof.—Portland Overgonian.